GRAIN GRADING AND MARKETING

Columbia University Added to Number of Colleges Giving Course of Instruction.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS AIDING

United States Department of Agriculture Is Preparing Sets of Trays Illustrating Various Grading Factors.

Columbia university has recently been added to the number of colleges giving instruction in grain grading and marketing. The United States Department of Agriculture, charged with the administration of the grain standards act, is keenly interested in having such instruction made a part of college curricula, particularly of agricultural colleges, and today there are 20 colleges where students study grain handling.

Columbia University Helping.

At New York city the local federal grain supervision office is giving active assistance to Columbia university in outlining and presenting the grain grading course to be given, and similar help is being accorded other colleges by federal grain supervision officials located in 33 districts throughout the United States. The department is also preparing sets of eight type trays illustrating the various grading factors of shelled corn, wheat, and oats, to be lent to colleges teaching grain grading under federal standards.

Last fall a conference of teachers of farm crops in a number of agricultural colleges with federal grain supervision officials was held at Chicago, where the entire grain situation was discussed with a view of equipping the instructors with information that would enable them to formulate courses of study in grain grading and marketing. Every phase of the grain trade was covered and a report of the conference prepared for distribution among the various colleges interested.

Grading Demonstrations.

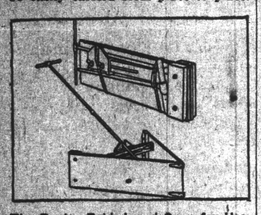
Grain grading demonstrations covering a period of from one to twelve days have been given by United States Department of Agriculture experts before students of agricultural colleges in 17 states. The department is prepared to assist colleges in every possible way in furnishing them with authoritative information regarding the objects of the grain standards act and the practical application of its provisions.

SNOWPLOW IS COLLAPSIBLE

Simple and Inexpensive Contraption May Be Folded Up and Carried From Place to Place.

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a snowplow, the invention of V. W. Mason of Bridgeport, Conn., says:

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and collapsible plow, which when folded may be easily carried from place to place.



The Device Folded, and Open for Use.

A further object is to provide a plow of the manual type, so constructed and counterbalanced that its pushing and pulling steering handle, relatively fulcrumed, exerts a varying downward pressure according to the depth and resistance of the snow. The plow can be adjusted to clear a path from 28 to 36 inches in width.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT IS GOOD

Larger Yield Obtained on Pacific Coast Than Some of Native Commercial Varieties.

Tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture with 130 lots of Australian wheats recently introduced into this country have brought out three varieties adapted for growing on the Pacific coast, where they have produced larger yields than some of the native commercial varieties. They are known as Federation, Hard Federation and White Federation. The Australian varieties in general are susceptible to most cereal diseases, but many of these are not destructive in the Pacific coast region.

ERADICATION OF COCKLEBUR

Plant Is Double-Barreled Gun Affair, Carrying Two Seeds—Circular Tells How to Kill It.

In eradicating the cocklebur, remember that it carries a double-barreled gun. Every bur carries two seeds, only one of which sprouts the first year. Even when the product of that seed has been killed the other will be in shape to make trouble the next season. The United States Department of Agriculture has a circular on the cocklebur—how to get rid of it.

MONEY IN MUSKRAT FARMING

Formerly Worthless Maryland Marshland Increased in Value to $30 and $40 an Acre.

Muskrat farming has given formerly worthless Maryland marsh land a value of $30 to $40 an acre, the United States Department of Agriculture finds States Department of Agriculture finds. In addition to the hides the carcasses are sold at 25 to 30 cents apiece for meat. They are considered a delicacy in some hotels.

More Cows Tested.

During the year ending June 30, 667 cows were officially tested in all counties by the University of Missouri. This is an increase of 65 per cent over last year.

Superior Weeders.

If you want a bunch of weeders for next summer, buy a couple of ewes and breed them to a good ram.

Quality Increases Demand.

The better the quality of butter produced the greater the demand.

WOOD CUTTING GOOD JOB DURING WINTER

Work Does Not Interfere With Regular Field Crops.

Logs Cut in Cold Weather Season Are Not Subject to Rapid Drying—Farmers May Profitably Turn to Some Sawmilling.

Farmers, as a rule, have too much to do at certain times of the year and not enough at others. Many farms are unprofitable because their owners have little or nothing planned for winter. Wood-cutting can be done at any time, but cool weather favors the rate of production, and in the winter the work does not conflict with that on regular field crops. If cut in winter logs are not subject to rapid drying,

Cutting Wood for Fuel by Use of Gasoline Engine.

nor to checking at the ends of the logs, which often occurs in summer-cut logs and apparently reduces their sale value.

Because of injury resulting from the southern pine bark beetle in the hot season, it is practically necessary to cut pine in the fall and winter months. Damage and loss in summer often come from wood-rotting fungi, including the "bluing" and other staining of wood. For these reasons a good many farmers turn profitably to logging and sawmilling for a few fall or winter months each year. Nearly every kind of wood product can be satisfactorily handled in winter, according to the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

MALE BIRD MARKINGS

1. He should possess the characteristics and markings of the breed and variety of which he is a member.
2. Strong vitality.
3. Active movement.
4. Good health as indicated by ruddy combs and wattles.

(It is not advisable to use a bird for breeding which has ever had a disease even if there are no indications of it at present.)

5. No marks of effeminacy. Crow should be strong and clear.
6. Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry is the correct matings of the breeding pens.—B. W. Fairbanks of the Colorado Agricultural College.

FERTILITY IN TON OF STRAW

It Has Ability to Increase Crop Just as Much as Manure, Although It Is Slower to Act.

A ton of straw contains as much fertility as a ton of manure, and although the fertility does not become available quite so quickly, it nevertheless has the ability in the long run to increase crops just as much as manure. Of course the ideal way to use straw is to use it as bedding for animals and then spread it on the land mixed with manure. Where this is impractical the straw should by all means be spread on the land at the rate of around one and a half tons per acre and plowed under.

CHICKENS NEED GREEN FEED

Fowls Must Be Provided With Something to Take Place of Grass Obtained in Summer.

To take the place of green grass obtained by the fowls in summer the flock must be provided with green food in some form. Mangels and sprouted oats are very good. Alfalfa and clover meal are high in protein content and make good additions to an egg-producing ration. Cabbage and carrots are also good green foods.—E. J. Peterson, North Dakota Agricultural College.

MOTOR TRUCK IS PROFITABLE

Farmers in Eastern States Believe Use of Trucks Would Show Profit to Owners.

Out of 753 farmers owning motor trucks in 11 eastern states who answered a recent query of the United States Department of Agriculture 95 per cent said they believed the use of trucks would show a profit. Preference leaned toward a one-ton truck. Bad roads were the principal drawback mentioned.

WILD ANIMALS SEEK SAFETY

Find Protection in Game Sanctuaries at the Beginning of Every Open Hunting Season.

Wild animals know where they can find protection, says a United States Department of Agriculture circular on the fur industry. In places where there are game sanctuaries, wild creatures hasten to them at the beginning of every open hunting season.

Mating Ducks and Geese.

Ducks and geese should be mated in November. These members of the poultry world do not mate as promiscuously as do chickens, and require longer acquaintance.

Get Them Early.

It's easier to get rid of the lice and mites now than to wait until they multiply more.

Egg-Laying Ability.

Egg-laying ability is a strain rather than a variety characteristic.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, $1.88¼; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.88¼; No. 2 red garlicky, spot, $1.76; December, $1.76; January, $1.77½.

Corn—Cob corn by the carload is quotable, as to position, at $4.10 to $4.20 per barrel for prime new nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 58.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, $1.61½, nominal, per bushel.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $32 @32.50; standard timothy, $31.50@32; No. 2 timothy, $30.50@31; No. 3 timothy, $25@27; No. 1 light clover mixed, $29@29.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $27@28; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@28.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $24@26; No. 1 clover, $25@26; No. 2 clover, $22@24; sample hay, $18@23.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14.50@15; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—West separator, extras, 56@66c; do, extras, 63@64; West prints, ½-pound, extras, 67@68; do, firsts, 64@65; West prints, 1 pound, extras, 66@67; do, firsts, 64@65; nearby creamery, extras, 55@56; do, firsts, 53@54; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 33@34; do, firsts, 32@33; storepacked, firsts, 28@29; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 30@31; rolls, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 31@32.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, nearby firsts, loss off, 78c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Virginia, firsts, 78; Western Ohio, firsts, loss off, 78; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 74; Southern, North Carolina, firsts, loss off, 72.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, by boat, pound, 28c; do, by express, pound, 27c; do, staggy, poor, pound, 25c; Old Roosters, pound, 20; old hens, over 4 pounds, pound, 27@28; do, small, pound, 24@25; white leghorn hens, pound, 26@27; young white leghorns, 1½ pounds, 26; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young 26@27; white pekins, young, pound, 30; puddle, 4 pounds and over, pound, 28@30; do, smaller, poor, 24@25; turkeys, choice, heavy, pound, 48@50; do, poor, thin, pound, 38@40.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 100 pounds, $1.75; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1.40@1.60; sweets, yellow, No. 1, new, barrel, $2@2.50; do, yellows, York River, barrel, $2.50@2.70; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, $2@2.50; do, native, basket, 40@50; yams, fancy, bright, barrel, $2@2.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.87½, spot, c. i. f., track New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.81½, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 99¼c, and No. 2 mixed, 97¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 1 white, 61½c.

Hay—No. 1, $1.85@1.95; No. 2, $1.75@1.85; No. 3, $1.60@1.70, shipping, $1.40@1.60.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 57½@58c; creamery, extra (92 score), 57; firsts (88 to 91 score), 46@56; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 27.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 83@85; firsts, 76@81c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 85c@$1.03; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 90@93; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 77@88; refrigerator, firsts to finest, 58@60.

Cheese—Whole milk, flats, held, special, 27@29c; do, average run, 24½@26; State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 25@26; do, average run, 23½@24.

Live Poultry—Chickens, by freight, 24@25c; by express, 25; fowls, 27@28; dressed quiet; fowls, fresh, 24@40.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.82@1.87; do, garlicky, $1.71@1.76.

Corn—No. 1 yellow, 98c@$1.

Oats—No. 2 white, 60½@61c; No. 3 white, 59½@60.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 58c; nearby prints, fancy, 67@69.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 82@84c; do, current receipts, 80; Western extra firsts, 82@84; do, firsts, 77@80; fancy selected packed, 93@94.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flat, held, 28@28½c; common to good, 25@27; do, current make, 25@25½; common to good, 22@24; longhorn, held, 28; do, fresh, 28½@29; single daisies, 28@28½; do, fresh, 27@28.

Potatoes—Pennsylvania, per 100 pounds, $1.50@2; Jersey, No. 1, per basket, 55@75c; do, No. 2, 30@40.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6@11.50; bulls, $4@6.75; cows, $2@7.

Calves—Veals, $11@17; culls, $9@10; fed calves, $6@8; grassers, $5@5.50; yearlings, $3@4; Westerns, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.50@6; culls, $2.50@3; yearlings, $7@9; lambs, $11@14; culls, $8@10.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top yearlings, $15.50; very few steers above $12.75; bulk natives, $8.50@12; Westerns largely $6.75@8; cows and heifers steady to strong; bulk, $5@7; canners largely $3.65@3.85.

Hogs—Top, $10.50; practical top, late, $10.40; pigs, 10c to 15c lower; bulk, desirable, 80 to 100 pound pigs, $10@10.25.

Sheep—Bulk, natives, $11.50@12.25; fat sheep steady to 25c higher; choice handy ewes, $5.25; bulk native ewes, $4.25@4.75; feeders steady; top feeder lambs, $11.

Preserve Silk Handkerchiefs.

To prevent silk handkerchiefs from turning yellow when washed no soap should be rubbed on the silk, no soda should be mixed with the water and the handkerchiefs should on no account be boiled.

Attractive Lamp Shade.

An attractive lamp shade made out of stiff silk is accordion-plaited and draws up to the desired size at the top with a heavy cord that matches the silk.

Court Train Is Given Approval

Style Is Seen in Dressmaking Circles for First Time in Several Years.

SASH PLAYS IMPORTANT PART

Decoration Aids in Carrying Out Very Effective Results in the More Fashionable Informal Evening Frocks.

The long court train has returned. It is seen in the best dressmaking circles for the first time in several years. The resumption of social life by the many women who were engaged in war work set the dressmakers to designing clothes of a more formal character. During the war years the patriotic woman thought only of serving her country and doing so in the most suitable dress that she could find.

Then came the period of wild extravagance that followed the signing of the armistice. In the history of fashions this will go down as a time when clothes were elaborate, with little of beauty or good taste to recommend them. It seemed that everything possible in the way of decoration or elaboration was combined in a single model.

Now, asserts a leading fashion correspondent, we see the reaction. The lines of the best clothes made today are very simple. There is elaboration, it is true, but it is a dignified elaboration. Some models are really works of art in the beauty of drapery and cleverness of design. Their very simplicity makes them appear as though any one might have made them, whereas they could have been only created by the brain and hand of an artist.

Bride's Dream of White Satin.

Lanvin features the long court train heavily embroidered. One of her most interesting models is a bride's dress of white satin having a court train richly embroidered in white. This falls from the shoulders in one continuous piece, being attached to the bodice by means of an embroidered band which crosses the front just above the decolletage. Long bishop sleeves of tulle, the lower half embroidered in white, are a feature of this dress. Embroidery also appears across the front of the bodice and on the full, supple straight skirt.

A Lanvin model of black satin with the embroidered court train falling from the shoulders is held in place by an embroidered band about four inches wide which passes over the shoulders and crosses the front. Panels hanging at each side of the dress are of satin shirred in at the bottom to embroidered tassels the ends of which are of black satin ribbon. The skirts of even the most dignified frocks still are short, although several of the best designers are showing skirts a trifle longer than those now actually being worn.

Sash Train Lends Smartness.

A surprising number of the more informal evening frocks have trains. They may be only sash ends, and this, by the way, is a favorite method of

Frock of Gray Mousseline Embroidered in White and Gold Threads.

evolving a train for a simple evening dress. Very effective are the results achieved through these sash trains.

A plain little frock of orchid pink chiffon may be made with the neckline as high as those worn on street frocks and cut in the straight-across shallow line. The waist may be low and blousing, with the skirt short and straight. Then, to make it the last word in smartness, a sash of two tones of pink, one a very bright shade, is tied about the low waistline and several inches of one of the gayly colored ends trail on the ground.

A model of this kind is as adaptable as it can be, because the sash ends may be shortened, or the sash removed altogether and any sort of a girdle used, so that one has a simple afternoon dress which may be worn anywhere.

Train dresses of this sort are, of course, in direct opposition to the one which is decidedly formal, but it, too, has its practical side, for the band supporting the train is made separate from the dress and just slips over the shoulders.

Train Makes Its Own Laws.

The train, having once got back into the limelight, takes to itself many liberties. It absolutely refuses to abide by any set rules. It may even fall from the front of a dress. A frock created by one of our own American

An Interesting Frock of Black Velvet and Black Lace.

designers has a very uneven hem, the front being extremely short and the skirt falling much longer at the sides and back. There is a sash which ties in a bow directly in the front and the long ends hang to the ankles several inches below the bottom of the skirt. To accentuate the appearance of the unevenness of the hem there are side panels also longer than the skirt.

Perhaps the most popular place for a train is at one side. The wrapped-around effect with the drapery drawn across the stomach, as in this model, is very prominent in fashions. These models, slightly draped at the waistline in a free and easy manner, are quite a contrast to the tightly draped princess dress sponsored by Madeleine et Madeleine. Dresses of this sort usually fasten at the left side. This one illustrates, too, the liking for black and white in evening frocks. It is of white velvet, showing a long side panel of black velvet and black tulle. The large flat flowers are of velvet and tulle. The back of the dress is draped in the same manner as the front.

Black Broadcloth for Evening Wear.

Ever so many of the skirts which wrap tightly around the figure have fullness let in by means of narrow godets on one side only toward the front. They may be laid in where the skirt laps over and forms the closing.

Cherult has resorted to black broadcloth for evening dress. She embroiders it in white. One such model has a novel skirt, with one side wrapping over the long train, while the other comes from underneath the train, fitting the figure quite snugly. On the skirt are two bands of embroidery in leaf design. Long, full sleeves are of white lace. So, also are the sides and back of the bodice, the latter having an appliqued square of the broadcloth.

Another model which is very lovely is of white brocade and black lace. It shows the corsage swathed about the bust and cut fairly low in the back. A length of the black lace outlines the square decolletage at the back. This band, about six inches at the small of the back, widens until it is at least twelve inches over the shoulders, and then it falls at the front in pointed ends. The skirt is short and of the wrapped type, and there is a black lace train attached to the waistline at the side.

Scarf Adds Distinctive Touch.

A most important movement in evening dresses might be termed the scarflike movement. It appears on many models and may be described in this way: The silhouette of a straight chemise dress is changed by attaching a scarf to the hem of the skirt or to the belt of the dress. Scarfs starting at the belt line always loop at the bottom of the dress and then up, forming the bodice, swathing the shoulders and falling down one side. These scarfs are of the same material as the dress.

This season's evening dresses are much less decollete than they have been for some time past. All of the models today show a rather high neck line for evening gowns.

Brocades for Bags.

Brocades of great brilliancy are woven by the great fabric houses, especially for bags.

Green an Approved Color

Shade Is Regarded by Dame Fashion as One of Favorites for Fall and Winter Wardrobe.

When considering the fall and winter wardrobe do not overlook the fact that Dame Fashion has very definitely approved green. As so many different shades of green available practically every woman should be able to find one that is becoming. But bear in mind also that if green is unbecoming—that is, if a shade is unwisely selected—the loveliest and costliest frock imaginable may be a grievious disappointment.

One very charming afternoon frock recently displayed was of olive green georgette embroidered in a scroll design in gold thread and held in at the waist with a rather heavy gold girdle. A street frock made of bottle green chiffon velvet features a bloused waist opening over a vest of gold lace. A very chic tailored suit of dark green duvetyn is trimmed with collar and cuffs of chinchilla.

Oriental embroidery is now an attractive feature of blouses. It is, however, not confined to blouses alone, as dresses, capes and even lingerie are trimmed with the oriental embroidery.

About Shoes.

Many of the new shoes will show a certain amount of French influence, for there will be straps of all varieties and a short effect in the moderately pointed toes—a compromise between the extremes of the long American vamp and the stubby French toes. Shades will deepen; the white, the pale gray and the sand-color slippers will disappear, of course, and dark gray, taupe, russet, brown and black will take their place. Pumps and oxfords will share the favor of the smart woman for street wear, and in wet, stormy weather high laced boots will be worn.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 12

WHAT THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN IS LIKE.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 13:44-50.

GOLDEN TEXT—The kingdom of heaven is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.—Rom. 14:17.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL — Mark 4:26-32; Luke 13:18-21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Sowing in Good Ground.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Short Stories That Jesus Told.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Christ's Joy of Finding the Lost.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Supreme Importance of Christ's Sacrifice for the Lost.

I. The Parable of the Hid Treasure (v. 44).

The common interpretation of this parable that Christ is the hid treasure for which the sinner must give up everything in order to buy salvation is false, for the following reasons:

1. Christ is not hidden in a field, but has been lifted up and made a spectacle to the world.

2. Nobody has ever been obliged to buy the world in order to get Christ.

3. Salvation cannot be purchased, for it is God's free and gracious gift.

4. No warrant is ever held out to a man to conceal his religion after he has obtained it.

In order to find ground that is safe and that we may appreciate its beauty and symmetry let us break up the parable into its component parts:

1. The field. This is the world (v. 38).

2. The treasure. In Psalm 135:4 we are told that Israel, the chosen people, is His treasure. The same truth is set forth in different places and ways (Deut. 7:6-8; 14:2; 26:18; 32:8, 9). The kingdom of heaven as to its true relation and bearing is now hidden. Christ was primarily sent to the Jews; it was for their sake, the hid treasure, that He bought the field.

3. The purchaser—the Son of God (John 3:16).

4. The purchase price. This was the precious blood of Jesus Christ, God's beloved Son, which is worth infinitely more than silver and gold and the treasures of earth (I Pet. 1:18, 19; Isa. 53).

II. The Parable of the Merchantman Seeking Pearls (vv. 45, 46).

The view that this merchantman represents the sinner seeking salvation is contrary to the whole teaching of Scripture. This would make the sinner to be seeking for Christ, while Christ is as indifferent as a lifeless pearl. The whole burden of revelation is that man, since the fall of Adam in the garden of Eden, has been hid away from God, and that the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are all actively engaged in seeking for lost men.

1. The merchantman. He is without question Christ. He is actively engaged in the search for pearls. In this search he discovers one pearl of great price.

2. The purchase price. The merchantman sold all—impoverished himself in order to buy the pearl. Christ impoverished Himself (Phil. 2:6-8) to purchase the one pearl of great price by His own precious blood (I Pet. 1:18, 19; Eph. 5:25). Salvation is without money and without price.

3. The pearl of great price. This is the church. Christ, the merchantman, will find other pearls of great value, but the peerless gem set above all others will be the church which He has purchased with His own blood. This truth is in harmony with the general teaching of Scripture, which sets forth the different bodies of the redeemed. The redeemed family of God is made up of different orders, but the one order which is exalted to the highest place is the church, which He purchased with His own blood and of which He became the vital head through the resurrection from the dead (Col. 1:18).

III. The Parable of the Dragnet (vv. 47-50).

This parable gives us a picture of the consummation of the kingdom.

Note the parts of the parable:

1. The sea. This word when used in a figurative sense denotes peoples or multitudes (Dan. 7:3; Rev. 17:15). This means, then, that out of this world shall be gathered a multitude of people, good and bad.

2. The dragnet. The word "net" is properly translated dragnet. The dragnet cast into the sea, then, means the preaching of the Gospel in this age.

3. The dragnet drawn to the shore when full. This means that when God's purpose is made full regarding the preaching of the Gospel in this age, account will be taken of the results.

4. Assortment made by the angels. In the day of this accounting the angels will be the agents which shall separate the saved from the unsaved.

5. The destiny of the bad fish. The angels which are sent forth shall sever the wicked from among the just, and shall cast them into the furnace of fire, where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

God's Minute.

Don't you touch the edge of the great gladness that is in the world, now and then, in spite of your own little single worries? Well, that's what God means; and the worry is the interruption. He never means that. If you are glad for one minute in the day, that is His minute; the minute He means, and works for.—A. D. T. Whitney.

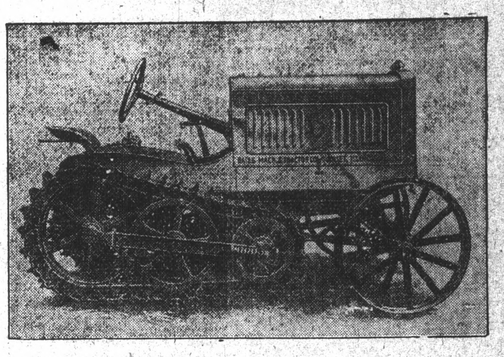
The Spiritual.

It does not occur to us how natural the spiritual is. We still strive for some strange, transcendent thing; we seek to promote life by methods as unnatural as they prove unsuccessful; and only the utter incomprehensibility of the whole region prevents us seeing—what we already half suspect—how completely we are missing the road.

Can Be No Comparison.

There can be no comparison made between the intrinsic values of the human soul, and the world. The one is immortal, everlasting; the other is corruptible, transitory. The one has been redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus; the other even now groans for redemption. The one is made in the image and after the likeness of God; the other but imperfectly reflects, as in a mirror, the wonderful majesty and power of God.—Rev. Henry Lowndes Drew.

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred



The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

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